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A method of inducing an immune response in a patient is provided. The method involves administration of bispecific molecules capable of recognizing and binding $Fc\gamma RIII$ and a second antigen. The second antigen may be a cancer antigen, a viral antigen, a fungal antigen, a bacterial antigen or a toxin. The second antigen may or may not be present in the patient at the time the method of the invention is performed.